Amusements forcing.
Apollo Hall-Dr. Corp's Dorama of treined.
Footh's Theatre-Richellou.
Bryant's Opera House-will it, between ith and ith ava-Fifth Avenue Theatre-Saratoga. firand Opera House—La Pericole, Kiblo's Gardes—The Black Cross, New York Circus—1(t) st., opp. Academy of Mode, Olympic Theatre—Wee Willie Winkle, Stadt Theatr. - Mariante.
San Francisco Ministrela - 553 Broadway.
Teny Pastor's Opera House - Double Six Troupe.
The Reach Procumatic Tannel - Open to Vultura.

Wallach's - Paint Heart Never Won Pair Lady Wood's Museum-Lvdia Thompson Troops. Matines. fen copies to one address, . Firty copies to the address,

per line.

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### Down with the Taxes.

It is but too evident that our system of Internal taxation, our tariff system, and our financial system, particularly in its relation to the management of the public debt and the restoration of specie payments, need to be seriously reformed. They are all intimately connected with the industrial interests of the country, and ought to be treated solely in reference to them. But instead of being so treated, they are subordinated to mere party

The inconsistency and absurdity of paying off a funded debt which is not due and will not be for many years, while refusing to pay that part of the national debt which is due and has long been due, cannot be overstated. It is a monstrosity in fiscal management hard to be paralleled anywhere. It is suspension, it is bankruptcy, it is reputation. The inconsistency consists in practically declaring our inability to pay debts which are due, while we go on systematically, month after month and week after week, paying those which are not due.

But if for any reason we will not pay our oppressively taxing the industry of the country to pay those that are not due? That is the question; and the auswer must be given, that it is because it is thought politic, in a party point of view, to go on paying the at our expense in foreign capitals be dispublic debt. The aggregate result makes | missed at once and forever. a good show. We hear it on every handin messages, in reports, in the newspapersthat Gen. GRANT'S Administration has paid this sum or that sum, always dealing in millions, on the public debt. It is a party boast, a claimed merit, an achievement asking for applause. We do not think there is any sense in the claim. We do not think it is worth a fig in a party aspect. It is, after all. only saying : " See how we crush the people with taxes to pay bondholders who do not want their money." But nevertheless the impulse to this policy is the idea of its being a good party cry.

the direction of a return to coin payments, the one really great want of the country. This measure is not supposed to touch a popplar chord of approval and so it is avalenate cally ignored and kept out of sight. The anomalous position the country is in, wanting any fixed standard of value, does not appear to attract even the passing attention of the managers of our fiscal affairs. The fact is alike incredible and discreditable, and is, like so many things we have had occasion to complain of, attributable not only to a shallow view of what party interests require, but also to a want of that necessary intellectual understanding of the situation which pervades nearly all the departments of the Government. In none of them, it is quite too evident, is there any well-defined principle of action. Everything is the result of a hand-to-mouth policy.

On similar grounds nothing is urged in

And yet it is impossible that this state of things can long continue. The action of the Treasury is so preposterous that it must work its own cure. With or without the Secretary's concurrence, we are confident there is intelligence enough in Congress to arrest the idiotic process of paying off the public debt, at least until the Treasury ceases to proclaim itself bankrupt by refusing to take up its demand notes. If we are able to pay our funded debt, we are able to pay the demand notes. The common sense of the country revolts at the present practice, and sooner or later it will find expression In Congress.

It is too much to suppose the people will be forever blind to the ineffable folly and charlatanism of keeping up the taxes which depress industry and enterprise, while there is no desire and no intention of applying them to the only legitimate purposes which can excuse such taxes, namely, the restoration of the currency to a specie standard, or the removal of the stain of bankruptcy from the Treasury. If neither of these most righteous objects is deemed log timate by the Administration, the sooner Mr. Bour-WELL is deprived of his entire surplus, the botter. Let the taxes, then come off without delay. It is a public offence to have the present state of things continue a day

We are curious to see if the present Congress thinks it can afford to adjourn leaving taxes that Mr. BOUTWELL admits will give him a surplus of seventy millions at the close of the present fiscal year in June next.

# Legation Libraries.

Some of our ministers abroad have been complaining to the State Department about | than ever. the condition of their official libraries, and | Eat will the war stop with the surrender want, while the elementary text-books and many while half a million of Germans are properly are withheld from them.

Weekly Register, and worthless miscellaneous pamphlets; while of works really useful to him as our representative abroad there are but some two dozen volumes all told. Mr. PARTRIDGE writes from Caracas, Auother pamphlets, the accumulations of many years, which are of no use to the legation, and are only mildewing and rotting away under the effect of the damp climate of the country. He proposes to make a donation of the entire collection to the Venezuelan Congress, suggesting that they may in exchange return to him works of value to our Congressional library. This, however, he is instructed he has no authority to do. Mr. WING again, at Quito, Ecuador, writing in July last, informs Mr. Fish that he finds among the archives of his legation a lot of old Spanish books, which appear to have been long since forgotten by their owners, with another heap of Congressional documents, census and agricultural reports, and the like. Mr. Fish, in reply, instructs him to pick out such books as he thinks worth the expense of packing and transportation, and send them to Washington to be deposited in the library of the State Department. In these three cases, as probably in those of our other foreign lega-

tions, the Department appears to be without

authority to furnish the literature needed.

while it is compelled to forward, at great ex-

pense every year, documents, the mere keep-

ing of which is a burthen. A profane and incredulous contemner of the whole system of maintaining foreign embassies would only see in these facts another illustration of the farcical folly of the business. Here we have been going on, year after year, paying out hundreds of thousands of dollars to keep men at the various capitals of foreign countries, who not only do not know the languages of those countries, and are ignorant of diplomatic mysteries. but who have not avan been supplied with the books from which they might, if they were so disposed, pick up a little learning, so as to cut a decent figure in their intercourse with the officers of the Government to which they are accredited! He would say, too, that we have got along so far very well notwithstanding this defect, and he would suggest, as the only needful improvement, that we abolish our foreign missions altogether. In this he would have the sup debts that are due, why will we persist in port of all sensible people. Let our consuls represent the national interests on ordinary occasions, and on extraordinary ones let special agents be employed; but let the parrots and the popinjays who chatter and chirp

### So it Goes.

An instance of the impunity with which public funds can be stolen under the present A Iministration is given in the San Francisco

correspondence of the Chicago Tribune. There has been a loss of some \$400,000 from the bullion fund of the San Francisco Mint, a fund credited to the Mint by the Government in order to facilitate operations by enabling it to pay depositors of bullion the proceeds of their deposits promptly while the Mint is closed for annual balances and the like. It is admitted that the greater part of this fund has been stolen; the defi. Legislature. ciency has been reported to Washington, but nothing has been done about it.

A nephew of the Superintendent, who, it money, and left the country, returned to San Francisco lately, and visited the Superintendent; but when the opposition newspapers began to ask why he was not arrested, he disappeared again. It is not stated whether he was allowed an opportunity to make another grab. It may be taken for granted that the Superintendent of the San Francisco Mint is strongly in favor of the immediate annexation of San Domingo.

# The Gloomy Prospect of France.

The siege of Paris draws near its end. The city must soon capitulate. It is evident that the army within, with all its strengthits numbers are certainly between five and six hundred thousand-ear not cut its way out; it must be surrendered along with the capital. All the attempts of PALADINES, CHANZY, BOURBAKI, and FAIDHERBE to come to the relief of Paris have proved fruitless. The German armies, perfectly organized, thoroughly disciplined, and manœuvred with extraordinary intelligence and skill, are too much for them all.

When Paris is surrendered, the number of French soldiers held as prisoners in Germany will be more than three-quarters of a million. The expense of maintaining such a body of men is something enormous, and for a time must subject the German conquerors to considerable inconvenience; but they will exact it all back again from France

This war, begun to conquer the Rhenish provinces of Germany and annex them to France, has resulted in reducing the French nation to the rank of a second-rate power. It will take twenty-five years at least of wise and economical administration to repair the damages France has already suffered; and during this period her voice will have little weight in the affairs of other nations. But it is certain that the trace of her calamities will some time be effaced. Thirty five millions of industrious people, occupying a country whose importance nature Lerself has guaranteed, cannot be kept down forever. France will again be rich and powerful; and if for the next quarter of a century she saves the resources that for the last fifty years she has so prodigally wasted upon standing armies, and if she devotes a part of her surplus energies to popular education and the elevation of the masses of her people, she will then be far richer and far more powerful

asking for an improvement. They say that of Paris? That is a question of leb only they are an aually deluged with a mass of events can answer. If France is anable Congressional documents which they do not | net to resist the movable armies of Ger-

books of reference which they do want to encamped around Paris, how will she be enable them to transact their business able to resist after the surrender of that city has set free for active operations in the field For example, Mr. Shell abarden, writing the troops which are now engaged in the from Lisbon July 24, 1869, enumerates siege? But it is not impossible that the among the heap of rubbish with which the French may still attempt to protract the war office of his legation is incumbered, five in defiance of all considerations of prudence. boxes full of old Presidential messages, Sen- But how can they protract it with any hope ste and House reports, odd volumes of Niles's | of success? Their condition is certainly the | master.

most desperate and the most unhappy that a great nation was ever obliged to pass through. It is impossible to regard it without the deepest sympathy; and the fact that they themselves provoked the war, and that gust 28, 1869, that he has in his charge a | the whole nation went with NAPOLEON in large number of Executive and Senate docu- declaring it, cannot check the wish of all ments and reports, with House journals and | thoughtful and impartial men that the current of success may yet change in their favor. But while the wish remains, the recent defeats of their armies in the field must greatly depress, if they do not destroy, all hope in their behalf.

### It Cannot be Secret.

It is said that the investigation about to be made into the affairs of the Methodist Book Concern is to be conducted in secret. This ennot be done. Secrecy is out of the question in such a case. The charges of fraud are public. The attempt has just been made to crush Dr. LANAHAN, by whom these charges are brought, and it has failed. Now he charges themselves are to be investigat ed, and every point regarding the management of the Concern is to be examined to see there are not more and greater frauds than Dr. LANAHAN has yet indicated.

But in this investigation there must be nothing hidden. The Book Concern belongs to the Methodist Church. Millions of people are interested in the integrity of its manage ment. They have a right to demand that everything about it shall be known. No matter whom the truth may strike, the truth must be made public. The more thorough and searching the investigation, the better but there must be no attempt to hide either ts processes or its results.

The Hon. Mr. MUNGEN of Ohio, in the course of his recent speech on Paraguay, fiercely lenounced the late Dictator Lorsz for the inhu nanity he is said to have manifested toward his clations. According to Mr. Mungen, the tyrant not only shot his brothers and tortured his mother, but he starved his brothers-in-law! Mr. Mongen created a marked sensation when he contrasted the alleged action of Lorez in this regard with the more benevolent and humane policy of our own President.

We take the following from yesterday's

GRANT'S inaucuration as President, was appointed a Collector of Internal Revenue in this city, and one year thereafter was transferred to our most important district. In either position, he fully justified the confidence reposed in time by integrity and devotion to his duty."

The Tribune has a queer notion about confidence. Gen. Pleasonton was in office a whole year as Collector of the Fourth District. His predecessor was Joshua F. Bailer. When he surrendered the office to Gen. PLEASONTON. BAILEY was a defaulter to the Government to the amount of about eighty thousand dollars; yet during the year that PLEASONTON remained in charge of that office, he did not once discover the defalcation. If such a man justifies the confi ence reposed in him by the appointing power, and deserves \*promotion, what is the advantage of not being a fool?

A bill has been introduced in the lower branch of the Illinois General Assembly to tax all unimproved lands in possession of the Illinois Central Railroad Company. The bill also provides for the offering of these lands at public nuction, in accordance with the terms of the Company's charter. It is expected that the Company will make a vehement resistance to the passage of this bill. The occasion is one that will probably test to the utmost the virtue of the

If the fellow that went for Field Marshal MURAT HALSTEAD the other day, and got whaled, had known that the following passage in ARTEis raid, took from \$12,000 to \$20,000 of the | MUS WARD'S Writings is really a part of Hatsyran's biography, he would not have done it:

"Ontil quite recent I've been a healthy individcoal. I'm nearly sixty and y't I've get a muskle
into my arms which don't make my fists resemble
the tread of a canary bird when the fly ont and I'd
a man. Only a new weeks go I was exhibited in
East Showhagan, in a bildin' which had formly bin
or kepted by a pozylist—one of them fellers which
his from the shoulder and teaches the maniy art of
self-defens. And he cum and said be was gon' in
free, in consensure or previsiy ochrepin's sed bildin',
with a brige yeller dog. If sed, 'fo be sure, sir; but
not with that yeller dog.' He sed, 'On yes.' I sed,
'On no.' He sed, 'Do you want to be ground to
powder?' I sed, 'Yes, I do. If there is a powder
grindist landy.' When he struck me a disjustin'
bow in my left eye, which causes that concern to
at once close for repairs; but he didn't hert me any
more. I went for him. I went for him energet'cally.
His carents heed near by, and I will shaply stace
that filteen minutes after I'd gene for him his nother, seein' the prostrate form of her son approachin'
the house onto a shutter carri'd by four mer, ran
out doors, keerfully looked him over, and sed; 'My
son, you've nean foolin' round a thrasin' master.
'You went in at the end where they put the armin in,
come out with the straw, and then got up in the
thingrumalis and let the accesses tree on you, my son'
You can imagine by this what a disagrocable person't am when I'm angry.'

Though the event here described occurred when

Though the event here described occurred when HALSTEAD was younger than be is now, his ancilary qualities remain unimpaired. If you don't believe it, ask LAVENDER.

The Missouri Democrat analyzes the vote by which Maj. Gen. FRANK BLAIR was elected to the United States Senate. He received one hundred and two votes, and of these twenty were cast by men claiming to be Republicans. Seventeen of these were Liberals or Brown men, and three were McCloud men. Without these twenty Republicans BLAIR would have got only eightytwo votes, and would have been defeated. It was in the power of these twenty men to elect Mr. HENDERSON if they had chosen; but they voted for Gen. Blass instead. Such being the case, his election cannot be regarded as a Democratic

We regret to notice that our gallant friend Brevet Major-Geo. Down Platt, in his Washington correspondence, has lately been attacking Deacon RICHARD SMITH of Cincinneti. Deacon Smith is connected with a newspaper in that city, and is so unfortunate as to have some associates of bad principles, whose evil conduct has sometimes cast upon him a stigma which he bas not deserved. Gen. Platt intimates that while recently in Washington, looking for a new Mr. Shirm was once or twice seen in the bar of a hotel as if he had gone there to take a drink of some spirituous liquor. The fact may be so, but it cannot of itself justify the conclusion which Gen. Platt draws from it. Mr. Shirm is a good. Geo. Platt draws from it. Mr. Smits is a good man, and if he has taken any liquor, we are confident that it has been cutirely from hygienic considerations. We trust that nothing that Gen Platt has said may lead the church in Cincin nati to doubt the orthodoxy of the minister whom Deacon Smith has engaged. It is certain that so good a man would not employ a bad minister, even if his wicked business partners should try o mislead him into doing so.

The appointment of one JOHN L. PARMA-LEE as Postmaster at Onarge, Ill., in place of Mrs. Graves, who had managed the office to the satisfaction of the public, has excited many conjectures as to the motives of the change. It was at first thought that Mrs. GRAVES had not displayed sufficient interest in San Domingo; but the Chicago Times thinks it has found a satisfactory solution of the puzzle in the feet that there is a spotted coach dog now in Washington which used to belong to the new Post-

### THE DAUGHTER OF BARNUM THE REMARKABLE DIFORCE OF MRS. HELEN M. HURD.

Temporary Home in the Paradise of Discontented Wives-The Latest Indiana Iniquity-The Unexplained Vagaries of the Great Showman's Daughter.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21 .- Helen M. Hurd is the econd daughter of P. T. Barnum, and is not a whit end to bim in the love of pleasure, shrewdness, and indomitable will, which make bim, by his own showing, the greatest known showman in the world. Unfortunately for Helen M., neither the tender relation of wife to a good husband, nor the holy office of notherhood, could wean this gay lady from the love of conquest and folly. She had an ungovernable passion for admiration and excitement. It must have been some such motive as love of variety which led her, a dozen years married, to seek a divorce. What else could it have been? Her husband was indulgent, her home was luxurious, her children were charming; but she had never had a divorce, and

that she wanted and has obtained. Holen M. departed from the wisdom of her pere when she came to South Bend to get the divorce. She might have known that it would attract more notice than in a smaller or larger place. She had not been there long before she discovered her mistake The sprightly Mishawaka editor made a dashing tem of her, which led her to indite a pensive petition to the neighboring press to respect her privacy. The press promised in a body, but the moment her divorce is obtained they will respect it no longer. South Bend, be it said, was not her first choice, nor was it her second; which statement brings the reader to an entertaining episode in the travels of Barnum's daughter.

Some sixteen months ago a lady stepped out of the eastern train at Indianapolis. She was alone, but oon indicated by her manner that she was abundantly able to take care of herself. Handing her checks to the conductor of the Bates House omnibus, she proceeded to that metropolitan caravansary. It was before the present capital management, and there began a chapter of disgust which may be summed up under the trenchunt heading of

PERFECTLY HORRID. The outside entrance, by means of steps leading to verandah, was "horrid." The mingled odor of soap-suds and gravy, as the door opened, was " perfeetly horrid."

The open den of a reception room was "horrid."
The empty parlor was "horrid."
The "gentlemanly clerk" who took her name,
Mrs. H. M. Hurd, New York," was "perfectly
orrid." The room sasigned her was also "perfectly hor-But the crowning horror was reached when the neals were served, "Horrid" was no name for

them!
Prospecting around somewhat on the business of her mission, she learned that there was a horrid Judge in Indispapolis, who as often as anything turned a deafear to the prayers and petitions of just such itinerasts as herself. This fact, combined with

TOO RORULD TO MENTION, ecided her to take her flight. Chicago was the decided her to take her flight. Chicago was the next place where she registered her name, and here she was in a very paradise of hotels as well as of divorces. Here, too, was gay society in plenty. But within beloved Chicago had its disadvanages. For one, it was too much of a thoroughtare. It would be pleasanter to go out a little into the country, near enough to be within easy reach of the balls and operas—far enough away to get cheap living, fresh eggs, and cream.

A talented young journalist of Chicago, also her friend, know of last country, and the country of the same of

eggs, and cream.
A talented young journalist of Chicago, also her friend, knew of just such a place, where there was a man who knew how to keep a hotel too. He had been there, in fact, and he went there again with the weary New York dove and her trunks.

The Dwight Home, South Bend, is the model hotel to which the ROVING DIVORCE COMMISSION

bent their stees. It is a rustic-looking frame structure, three stories in height, painted white, and having green shutters. There are two modest verandals on the second and third stories in front. The lookout is upon the romantic river of St. Jo and its thriving manufactories, and taste all dwellings on the heights beyond. But it is the interior to which your patient reader desires to be introduced. Let him imagine, then, the quiet order, neatness, attention, and good fare of a good inn. Then let him people it with sweet young girls on their way to or from the groat Catholic school of St. Mary's, and with students of Notre Dame; let him put in a line sprinkling of commercial travellers and a few regular boarders, and he will have the Dwight House in his mind as it is seen almost any fine day.

So Mrs. Hurd found it in the autumn of 1869, and she was fortunate enough to secure a suite of unoccupied rooms on the third floor. These she had garnished with fresh paper and paint, and furnished with every article of invery from a piano to a cigarnotder. Behold her, then, snugly quartered under the eaves, a chamber and parior opening on a short half, with a corresponding chamber, likewise opening on the half, reserved for the uses of a friend.

# Front.

# THE GUEST CHAMBER

THE GUEST CHAMBER

was often occupied. There sometimes reposed the journalist from Chicago. When he arrived there was rejoicing; when he departed there was rejoicing; when he departed there was reid. When he conducted to her she would come to him; and once he would be she can with bewindering masses of facery, which she danced out in the aristocratic salons of Wabash avenue.

Once a "good friend" from Washington, Boston, or New York turned out of his way to cheer the lonely calle. But there were hours and days that hunc heavy on her hands, and she was driven to the strait of

FLAYING CRIBBAGE WITH THE CLERK.

PLAYING CHIBBAGE WITH THE CLERK.

This diversion failed her at busy seasons, and she cast about in her mind for a steady object of interest. By a strange sort of vagary, the vivations lady pitched upon a scene stadent of great learning and melancholy unaners—a tail, siender fellow, of graceful c rriage, and a beautiful here not unlike Hawthorne's, but with more of poetic fire in the large brown cycs; nut-brown hair, clive complexion, a large nose, and full but decisive lips, completed the outline of his beardiess face. He had, with great repose of manner, one of the sweetest voices ever intenca to, which was in marked contrast with his fair ensiaver. Her voice is heavy said deep A greater contrast, altogether, cannot well be imagined. She is almost Byron's iteal—a dump, woman, and is wonderfully like her famous lather. She has the same strong features, and even more emotional expression.

It would be tedious to relate how the interest becan, but long before the term of her divorce probation was ended it amounted to an infatuation. It seemed indiced to nave taken entire possession of this isolated woman. She has no more visits from frends on the wing. The guest chamber is de-PLAYING CHIBBAGE WITH THE CLERK.

lay dead. A change has come over her life. She is quiet and gentle; even her voice has softened and mellowed.

Does no thought of the bairns she left behind trouble her? Alas, no! In concluding to is treaty of separation—for such this divorce amounts to—the husband asked:

"These not have Hard want the children st." Does not Mrs. Hurd want the children ?"

"The eldest daughter," he continued, "she is a range girl now-does not her mother want her? the has grown so, she would be company for her." Mrs. Hurd's representative was forced to repeat

The petition reads as follows:

State of Indiana, St. Joseph County, ss.: In the Court of Common Floar, January Ferm, 1871—Helen H. Hara agt, samuel H. Hara. Compliant for divolve.—Fo the Homan Hara of Hara

DUTIFUL AND AFFECTIONATE WIFE, plaint flavers that defendant is older than plain-ant of different and uncongenial disposition, and consequence thereof the martial relation existing ween the plaintiff and defendant has been a source

between the praintiff and defendant has been a source of unbapriness to plaint fit.

That the decendant did, a long time ago, settle down into a permanent dislate to the plaintiff, and that for more than five years past he has continually treated her with coldness, and for that space of time has not consorted and kept company with plaintiff at a bushand should. That about they ever such though residing in the same house with the plaintiff, the defendant then annot not be an end of the decimal the same house with the plaintiff, the defendant them considered the best and that since then there has been annot need her bed, and that since then there has been no consultation between them. That by reason of such COLDNESS AND ALIENATION,

the life of plaintiff was rendered miserable, and she became very much depressed in spirits and health. And plaintiff avers that in the summer and fail of the vear isop plaintiff and defendant were residing in the defendant of the plaintiff and defendant of the very secure it.

therefrom to the city of New York, and did take with him the said three children, and has since that time kept said children in New York away from sisintiff, and has had no intercourse with plaintiff, but is wholly separated and allenated from her. And the plaintiff avers that defendant now refuses to allow her, the plaintiff, to have any communication with her children, and does debar and prohibit them from receiving letters or even presents from the plain-tiff.

And plaintiff avers that by reason of the facts afore and she, the plaintiff, is satisfied that it has become aid, she, the plaintiff, and raid defendant energy of the properties. Wherefore plaintiff prays that she be divorced from defendant, and have other proper relief.

ANDELISON & HUBBALD, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The reader will see by the above that it was A WICKED FALSEHOOD

ANSWER THERETO.

ANSWER THERETO.

State of New Fork. County of New Fork: William N. Hass, being drly sworn, deposes and on his oath says, that on the 26th day of Newember, 1870, he served this summons on Samuel H. Hurd, by reading the same to him (and giving him a copy thereof), in the city and county of New York.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, the undersigned, a notary public of and for the city and county of New York aforesaid, on the 26th day of November, 1870. Wilness my hand and scal.

Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

The defendant was also warned that depositions would be taken in the case on Wednesday, the 20th day of December, 1870, between the hours of 8 A. M. and 5 P. M., in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. New York, continuing the taking of said depositions from day to day until completed.

The depositions taken were forwarded and published the day before the one set for the trial; they were taken possession of by plaintiff's attorney until lished the day before the one set in the ward taken possession of by plaintiff's attorney un the case came up for trial, which was the atterno of the 20th, instead of the morning of the 18th. HOW IT WAS MANAGED.

How it was managed.

Half a dozen divorce cases were on the docket. Between the setting aside of one and the grantine of another, the case of Helen M. agt. Samner H. Hund was soutly called. The petition was read in a clear, audible voice, but when it came to Mr. Hurd's attorney, Mr. Duubar, he did not appear. The prosecuting attorney went through the form as below:

The District Attorney, for answer to plaintiff's complaint, says he deales all the facts therefore set forth.

N. B. LESS, District Attorney.

Then followed the barried mumbling over of the depositions, which, for all that was heard six feet off, might have proceeded from the bowels of the earth. By means of an ear trumpel, it was gathered that the first deponent was an aunt; the name was mandible, but that is of no consequence. The aunt testified that when Mr. Hurd was married be did not salute his bride. He did not afterward pay aer the attention he should. He frequently dined away from home. He lived on his wife a property. Had not made any provision for her since 1869.

THE CONDUCT OF THE WIFE was all the time perfectly good.

Many Johnson, nurse, New York, deposed that plaintiff and defendant had slept separately for three years. He was not kind an stayed out nights. Many was of the opinion that reconclusion was im-

possible. Eliza Howe, who gave her age as 45, was the next witness. She discovered a change in Mr. Mara's conduct toward his wife four or five years age. She natered Mrs. Burd's room enexpectedly one day, and found her in tears. Mrs. hird admitted that the was very unhappy at her busband's treatment, she declared she would rather live in a garret with A MAN WHO LOVED HER

than dwell in a palace in strife, or what was worse, in the coldest indifference, hier husband had refused to take her to drive. He never snowed any egard for her. David W. Sherman, of Bridgeport, certified that defendant was often absent from nome; went fre-quently to watering places without taking his wife; in 1839 left Bridgeport and took his children to New

NEVER MENTIONED THE NAME

NEVER MENTIONED THE NAME

of his wife: The children were not allowed to see their mother or receive letters from her. He had requested deponent to use his 'influence to prevent her from coming to New York. In the course of his evidence it escaped that Mr. Hurd, who another wincess swore did not support his wife, was living in mer house in New York (the one her isther gave ter), and that he had her rent for it to the amount of \$3,000 per annum.

There were minor details in the deposition, that might be of some interest to your readers, but the moment he decree was granted the clerk reached his hand over for the papers and they were gone. They disappeared as if by magic; whether in the folds of the madame's dress or in a legal side pocket does not appear. It certainly looks very suspicious.

Mirs. Hurd was present, looking strangely agitated. The Judge granted the divorce at once, and she rolled back in a carriage to her hotel a free woman.

## FOUND, A GOLD MINE.

The Old Hat Crown-The Aged Gentleman who Carried his Bottle with Him-" By Jo, it is Rich!" From the San Francisco Bulletin, Jan. 2.

We have received from Henry W. Bigler, one of the men working at Sutter's mill in 1848, when gold was discovered there, the following interesting letter, headed as below, which is full of character and bears laternal evidence of perfect truth :

FARMINGTON, Davis county, Utah, 1 Dec. 28, 1870. LIFE AND ADVENTURES OF JAMES W. MARSHALL. To the Editor of the San Francisco Weekly Butletin.

DEAR SIR: The above inotice I saw about three months since in the twenty-third number and ditectate volume of your paper, and as I am there referred to as being one of the mill hands, who, is live, could substantiate the accuracy of the parrative, I cheerfully give my testimony, although it is at a very late hour, because I feel that it is a duty I owe to Mr. Marshall, and perhaps to the public. I have not seen the work referred to, neither have I seen any person who said they had.

I was one of the men at work at Colona at the time the gold was found by Mr. Marshall. I well remomber when he sent a young Indian for James Brown to send him a plate. Brown was on the top of a saw pit; he jumped down, saying: "I wonder what Marshall wants with a tin plate?" After we had quit our day's work, Mr. Marshall came into our sanity, and told us he believed he had round gold, and directed Brown and myself to shat down the head gate early in the morning, and throw dirt in and leaves so as to completely shut off the water, which we did, while Marshall went alone down into the tail race. LIFE AND ADVENTURES OF JAMES W. MARSHALL

which we did, while Marshall went alone down into the tail race.

In a few unnutes he came back with a most pleasing smile on his face, carrying his old white hat in his arms, saving: "Boys, by —, I believe I have found a gold mine!" At this time he set his hat on the work bench that stood in the mill yard, and the mill hands all gathered in an instant; and there, sure enough, in the top of his hat crown (the top knocked in a little) was the pure metal; how much I do not know—perhaps an ounce. One of our company, by the name of Azariah Smith, bulled out a five-dollar gold piece, and compared the coin with the particles. There was a difference in the looks, but this was accounted for on account of the alloy in the coin. Any of us would have been willing to have been sw. rn and testified that what James W. Marshall had lying on the top of his old hat crown was gold, aithough none of us had ever seen gold duet before.

Some three or four days after this, Marshall went down to Sutter's Fort to see about grub, and to have the mineral fested. He was gone four cavs. When he returned, and was asked what he made out of the metal, his reply was: "Oh, boys, by —, it is the pure stuff. I and the old Caplain looked ourse, we up, and was half a day trying it; sud the outsiders wondered what in hell was up, and surmised that I had found a quicksilver mina, for you see there is a quicksilver mine hound by a woman down toward Monterey; but we let them sweat. We found it agreed with the encyclopedia, and we applied aquafortis, and it has nothing to do with it. We then eighted it in water by balancing the dust against silver on a pair of scales, in the air, having a busin of water. We let the scales nown, and when it eithed it in water by balancing the dust against silver on a pair of scales, in the air, having a busin of water we let the scales nown, and when it came in contact with the water, by —, the gold went down and the silver up (motioned it out with his hands), and teat told the story that it was the clear stuff. He then

shanty we went out and met them. A ter shaking bands and passing the common salutations, we were all invited by butter and Marshall to go along and have a general prospecting in the race.

Just at this time one of Mr. Werner's little boys, not knowing what was no, went on abead and picked up nearly every particle, and came running back nearly out of breath, meeting us, and exclaiming; "See here, now much I nave found!" having, perhaps, flity dollars (worth in his hand; and we dare not say a word leat the joke would be found out, and we lose our liquor. The old gendleman, as soon as he saw what the boy had, thrust his cane into the ground, saying, "By Jo, it is rich." However, we all went into the race and tound a number of particless, and from that day forward gold began ever, we all went into the race and found a number of particles, and from that day forward gold began to be found in other places bestles the cli ruce. I advised Marshall to harry that girl who found the quicksliver mine, if she was single or unmarried; for, said I, if this is what the tail turns out to be, I wonder what the head will be? The 'Lin and Adventures of James W. Marshall,' so far as he being the first discoverer of California gold, is all time, and he found it as you represented in your paper. If what I have written is any use to you or Mr. Marshall, you are at liberty to make use of it.

HENRY W. BIOLER.

Fomeroy's Democrat is now published here weekly. It is printed on handsome paper, and in clear, large type. Among the Democratic journals of the country there is none with a larger circulation, and none that has more popular features to

LOST OFF DOVER ST. PIER

A SATURDAY NIGHT'S SPREE, WITH A TRAGIC ENDING.

Struggle with a Drewning Weman in the Dock at Pier 27-A Seaman's Sensations while Freezing-Sailors Arrested on Sus-

picion-One More Unfortunate.

Last night a Sun reporter called at the Seventh
Ward police station and had an interview with the three men who are under arrest on suspicion of causing the death of Bella Meenea. On Sunday Bella's body was found off Pier 27, and was taken to the Morgue by the police of the Seventh Ward. It was dentified by a sailor named Wilson as that of Bella Meenea of Cherry street. Wilson said that he last saw the woman in company with Delos Smith of the anal boat Senisky, and on his representation Smith was arrested restorday on suspicion and held to await the action of the Coroner. Subsequently John Ward and William Wooley, of the same canal boat, were arrested on suspicion. Wilson, who identified the woman, is also detained in the Madison street police station as a witness.

The SUN reporter first called upon Ward and Wooley. They were non-committal. They evident ly looked upon the reporter with true sailor sus picion, for they would give but little information. Ward, the more intelligent of the two, said that he and Wooley were in the cabin of the canal boat at 12 o'clock on Saturday night, when they suddenly heard a splash and gurgling sound as of

A SMOTHERED SCREAM. They instantly ran on deck, and saw a woman and a man struggling in the water. The man they recognized as Delos Smith, of their own boat, and they hastened to rescue hum. He called to them to throw him a rope, as he had a woman there, and wanted to make the line fast around her body. "He also told us," said Ward, "to barry up, as it was so cold that he couldn't hold on to her much longer." The Sun reporter then asked whether any other woman was on board the boat when they heard the splash, but to this inquiry he could get no satisfactory reply. Ward acknowledged that

ply. Ward acknowledged that

ALL BANDS WERE ON A SPREE,
and had been diristing that night very heavily.
From the cell in which Ward and Weeley were
confined the Sun reporter went to that occupied
by Delos Smith. He is a fine looking American
sailor. He is intelligent, ready in his conversation,
and uses sood lanenage.

"Well, Smith," said the reporter, "what is your
version of this usly affair?"

"Well, sir. I hardly grow what to say; the whole
thing is as much of a mystery to me as it is to you.
All I know is that on Saturday night Wooley, Ward,
and myself were on board the canal boat at Pier 27.
We had been
BRINKING HEAVILT ALL DAY,
and on our return to the boat, had brought a wo-

and on our return to the boat, had brought a wo-man from Cherry street with us. We sat in the cabin at about 11 o'clock, when this woman told me to go and get another, as she didn't has to stay togo and get snother, as she doln't have to sisy there alone. I don't remember this woman's name. I started toward Cherry steet, and found this woman Bel'a. She started for the boat with me; but when she got on the pier, she backed out, and said she would not go any further unless I proved to her that there was another woman on board the boat it teld her to wait there while I want on board the boat and got the other woman to come on deck and show herself. I had just reached the gang plank, when I heard

A "sougs" AND FLUTTER

in the water behind me. I turned and saw the woman in the water alongside the pier. I jumped into a small boat and with my feet and hands paddled the boat to where she was struggling, but the painer was not long enou I and I couldn't reach her. I then saw her drift showly under the pier but knew then if I would save her. I must go overboard, so without another moments hesitation over I went, It

without another moments hesitation over I was bitter cold and I no sooner struck the again than my clothes becan to stiffen. I sau

again than my clothes becan to stiffed. I sad A Good swimmen,
but of course was much clogged with heavy boot and peajucket. However, I gold hold of the woman with one arm, and tried to reach a spile with the other. I fleally did so, and got my less sround, but it was like a greesed pole; I couldn't hold on. Wooley and Ward, hearing the noise, thet came on deck and three wine a couple of li-es, but had no eeing in my flugors, and I couldn't make bowline to put around the woman. I still had he buoyed up by my right arm, I then called to be men to throw me a big bowline, so that I could slit it over her shoulders. While they were making the bowline, I had

it over her shoulders. While they were making the bowline, I had a VERY FUNNY FEELING come over the, a kind of a pleasant sensition, saw flowers and beautiful shade trees, and her birds sing, and I fell into a kind of a dreamy spor. I knew then that I was treezing to deand I made a tremendous effort to get the won out from under the pier. I used my leet and pofew yards when her cluthes trapped round a suffer of the state of the st few varies when her chethes trapped round a shife and caught on a spike. I tried to loosen her, but my hands were perfectly dead. It was no use, and so to save unusef I let her go.

Reperier—Did the woman speak at all during your efforts to save her?

Smith—Not a word. I think she was stunned by straight of the from sicking.

Reporter-Were you very drunk, Smith?

Smith -Oh, no, sir; I had my wits about me I remember everything perfectly now. I was very stupid when first arrested, and on Monday I was ascep nearly all day. Reporter-How do you account for the woman's

getting overboard?
Smith-I think when I left her to go aboard the boat, she went to sit down on the string-piece of the waar', or cles to stand upon it to get a better view of the deek of the boat. Fare is a crune, such as they use for housing things, lying right alongside the string piece, and a few lest from it. She tripped over the crane,

SHOCK THE EDGE OF THE WHARF,
and fell overboard.
The believmen of the Seventh Ward have no notion that Smith intended Lie woman any harm or that he was directly lustrumental in her death.
They trink, however, that he is callable in not reporting the drivening; but when it is considere!

They while, however, that he is callable in not re-porting the drowning; but when it is considered that he spent accept an hour in the water holding tast to the dead woman, it is easily explained way he should not report the fact next day. The man was in bed recovering from the terrible strain on hits system. With his companions, however, the case is different. his system. With his companions, however, the case is different. The Coroner will investigate the mystery to-day.

MARRIED FOR FUN.

Wedded in a Buggy at Midnight-A Couple who would not "Back Out."

who would not." Back Unit."

From the Guincy Heraid.

The quiet community round about Ben Bow, a small town in Marion county, Mo, alout twenty-five miles from this city, was thrown out of its customary even channel two or three days since, and set in social agitation, by the extraordinary matrimonal freak of a highly esteemed young couple, in which plucy had more to do than mutual altraction. The sensation consisted i that the parties did not want to marry, never intended to marry, and had no idea of what they were doing until the wedding was a fact, the result of the sensation and Miss and the result of the sensation and Miss A HOUGHTLESS DARE.

The particulars as obtained from a correspondent show that the couple, Joseph Chipman and Miss Nannie Hutchison, one evening the present week, were passing the time in a conversation upon matrimony, without, however, any serious import, During the tête à tête Mr. Chimman thoughteest made the boast that he could had a Miss Hutchison retorted that he could not an anxiong of the kind, and chairlenged his to a trail. The vong man declared that he would not go back on what he nad said, and that tere would se a wedding t at hight unions see con-

that he could not so anytoing of the kind, and challenged him to a trial. The voung man declared that he would not go back on what he nad said, and that it ere would so a welding it at night unless she concluded to take back the challenge. The young hady was disposed to defy the young man, and while neither contemplated any serious ending to the affair, neither

WOULD GIVE UP.

The bridegroom to be thought that when the ordeal came the lady would hesitate; the lady believed, for very excellent reasons, that the young man, when the test came, would cat his challenge and postpone the seremony. How much both were mistaken was remixed before many hours had passed. It so happened that there was no authority competent to perform the ceremony nearer than Emerson, four miles away, where a minister resided. The young had, not to be outdone in proposition, declared she would accompany him, and save time and trouple. The complete home in a burgy, late at might for Emerson, with no intention of figuring as principals in a wedding, and leaving their acquaintances lauching at what they deemed a first-rate joke. Arriving at Emerson neither of the parties was prepared for surrender, and each determined to see how far the other would go. The minister was bunted up and got in readiness, and at midnight,

SITTING IN THE BUGGY.

the words were said, the parties joined, and the benediction pronounced before they realized the situation. What makes the affair the more interresting is the report that the brideeroom was engaged to be married to a young i do o'the neither bornood, and intended and desired to furfit the contract. He is the son of a well-to-de and trespected farmer, and will, it is hoped, prove a good has braid. The comple, though any deep never lave cause to regresshed to an after my different parties to the wedding that occurred in the town a few days since, an account of which was published existency, are n a sad prediction midnight nupting.

The sequence of him in May. The bridegroom was, as stated, betrothed to anoth

rassment. The married couple have not as yet treated the marriage as a readity, and are waiting at their restective homes until some way shall be found to release them from their difficulty. The marriage was regular and legal, and so far there appears to be no help for the parties, who are sorely distressed.

### BUNBEAMS.

-A Virginia girl of 16 has died of homesicks ness at a Richmond boarding school -A Detroit man shot at his wife's shadow the other night, thinking it a negro burg(hie)lar.

-A sign announcing "The Vacuum Cure" is

hung out from the window of an esting house in Los--Richmond, Va., boasts that of the 1.900 of

her citizens was died in 1970, only four died of the -"Is that a tweed overcoat?" inquired

friend of a Robemian who was shivering in a spring ster. "No; it's a frieze!" All the islands in Lake Erie are now reached

with teams, the ree connecting with the mainland being very hier and perfectly safe. -A Maine paper asserts that " Nathaniel Stet-

son of Durhim, recently lost a valuable con by have-ing swallowed a darning needle," The London Telegraph is the most widety circulated paper to Engrand. From July 1 to Dec. 24 its daily issue averaged 190.855 copies.

-Over 100,000 men, colliers, railway hands, and others, are said to have been deprived of employ-ment by the Pennsylvania coal strike. -A Michigan doctor dismissed his servant girl

for sprinkling ashes on a slippery place in front of his esidence to the detriment of business. -A backwoods paper speaks of a new poem by

"Timothy James," from the pen of the distinguished author, "F. Bret Hartz," Such is fame.

—Bankruptey is becoming fashionable among the British aristocracy. The intest victim is the Earl of Orsney, a representative poor of Scotland.

-The Hon. Mrs. Yeiverton (Lady Avonmore) has purchased a farm in Missouri, and intends to re-main there. Her only companion is her maid. -A confiding Kansas City hysband handed him wife \$400 to buy berself a Caristmas present. She inrested in a young clock and two railroad tick

-A lady in Fond du Lac, Wis., slipped on the

ice and croke her leg, and the first remark she made after the accident was, "I wonder if Harry will marry -Delegates from the Oneida Community have been examining sites in the vicinity of Detroit, with a view to the location of a similar "community" near

- A correspondent of Zion's Advocate expresses the opinion that the innumerable water courses and lakes of Maine indicate that God designs that State for the Baptists! -A Vermonter, calling himself Harrison J. Gop.

don, awindled a Westers farmer out of \$100, by tinting up the fleeces of some sheep, and passing them off as a rare imported breed. -The Sioux City (Iowa) Journal learns that of recent whirlwind near smith held suddenly took a flocid

of chickens up out of sight. They were never seen after leaving the ground.

--Here's the way a Vermont Dutchman acknowledged the return of a lost pocketbook containing.

\$600; "Bob, you is one honest man; I tells you what l'ii do-l'ii shake you for de lager." -The credulous Californians, in their lottery ever, have been buying Royal Havana Lottery tickets which prove to be a contarteits, printed by the ream in-New York, and poddled everywhere by irresponsible

-A Pittsburgh stone-cutter was directed to put his employer's " imprint" at the foot of a big monoment. To the boss's norror be "sculped" it to huge letters directly under the scroll inscribed, " Sacred to -A gentleman having a pony that started and

broke his wife's neck, a neighbor told him that he wished to purchase it for his wife to ride upon. "No," says the other. "I will not sell the little fellow, because E -A boy at Indianapolis asked his father for

wenty shillings to enable him to take his girl to s and held him there until he shelled out. -A stranger in Beifast, Me., spent much time the other day in looking for his lost pocketbook, and

in the twittent hour found it in als cost-tail pocket, the half followed too literally St. Paul's advice in "for-getting those things which are behind." -Mr. J. T. Alexander has sold his 27,000 acro Champa ga county farm. Himois, to some Eastern gen-ternen for the sum of \$650,000. Mr. Alexan for still has

a farm in Morgan county of 8,000 acres, which, with the stock on it, is worth over a million of dollars, —Extensive preparations are making in Edineargh for an imposing commemoration of the one hun-fredth ansiversary of the birth of Sir Walter Soutt, the was born on August 15, 1771, two years after the

rih of Napoleon L. of whom he became the bio -The Confederate cotton loan, redeemable in gold by Mr. Jefferson Davis's Government in 1888, is still bought and soid on the London Stock Exchange. There are £2,485,750 of it in the London market, while

ost the subscribers about ninety per cent. of its nom-A Providence widow protests in a newspaer communication against the erection of toldiers' nonuments used after the patry pension of \$9°, annually paid to soldlers' wind wa, is increased. She things the erection of a few good houses, leased at a small

-A temperance society in Litchfield, Conn., was "really quite fluttered," to use the expression of a local paper, the other evening by a singular address from the Rev. Dr. Henry. Instead of advocating tentotalism, he recommended the use of wine at neal-and attempted to prove that it was sanctioned by the

ventored to argue the potet with a female advocate of woman's suffrage. A loost paper tells the result: "His ready antagonist met him squarely at every point, answering bim in the most clear and decided manner, nearly all the ladies present reinforcing has

-Two California officers, taking a pair of

Mexicans accused or robbery of buildon, to jail, were stopped by a goeg of twenty of men, who took away the prisoners and hung them "a little at a time" to make them confess where the buildon was buried. Falling in this, they returned them to the officers, who safely committed them to just -The testimony of a daughter of the parties to a recent Indiana divorce suit seems conclusive: "Father got mad because mother starched his stock-

ings. Mother picked up the stockings and hit father on the head with them, and is sounded as though they were sticks of wood. Fa her then striffed a hot wheat cake down mother's throat, and then mother set the dog on father, and twisted the dog's tail to make him bite harder." -Many years since, when it was the practice of the American Consuls at the Saudwich Islands to be present at all trials of American sailors for breaches of

magistrate and native, Gov. Kekuanoa, objected to the testimony of an felander, on the ground that it was faise. The Governor replied: "Yes, I am perfectly aware of that, but so was the sailor's, let us hear both sides, and then decide the matter." -- Five Eurasians (men with European fathers and Hindoo mothers), who have hitherto been known as Christians, tecently joined the Mohammedans in Calcutta, having been circumcised, and submitting to other Moslem ceremonics. On being asked the reason for the protession of that faith, they replied that is seemed to them that Christianity was a religion intended for rich, sooils who could live in the houses, and

especially for men and women with white skirs, and not for poor, dark pecule.

—A flock of wild turkeys, more than five hun-

-The horrors and the humors of a bend ard ment are forcibly illustrated in the following underst related by a Paris correspondent: "In the mide of the firing nine people sai down to breakfast in a small house open the plateau of Avron. There were

compander of the Sixth Battallon of Mul isin, and a doctor—nearly all of the same salts out. A Prussian shell came amasaning upon the labeled as a six of the parsy. The commandant and his wife wounded. The only one also sed uniters as the doctor. Of the cight persons we were knifed at her louged to this little breakfast party. There wents had a shell fo give us butter the parsy had said. Instantity came a shell, a si new six of them only facilities with wounding two more, the commandant

And heat it for a spell;